

Device for moving a heavy load

The invention relates to the displacement of heavy loads.

It is known to position the floor of a bridge by pushing the same in its longitudinal direction from a position in which it is located substantially in the alignment of its final position, on one of the banks or half on each bank of the depression which the bridge is intended to cross, the floor bearing on an increasing number of piles as it progresses. This *modus operandi* ceases to be applicable when the piles are very high, as there is a risk of deforming or breaking the piles under the horizontal thrust transmitted to them by the movement of the bridge floor.

The object of the invention is to permit the positioning of the floor of a bridge on piles, whatever the height thereof.

More generally, the object of the invention is to supply a device for moving any heavy load in a horizontal or oblique direction.

The invention relates to a device for imposing a movement comprising at least one horizontal component on a heavy load, the device incorporating at least one actuation unit which comprises:

- a support which is immobile in the horizontal direction, for supporting the said load;
- a first mobile element for sliding relative to the support in a reciprocating movement comprising a horizontal component and a vertical component;
- a second mobile element supported by the first mobile element and intended to slide relative to the first mobile element in a reciprocating movement substantially parallel to the movement to be imposed on the load; and
- means for controlling the sliding of the first and second mobile elements according to consecutive cycles, each comprising

- a first phase in which the first mobile effects a sliding stroke in the upward direction and raises the second mobile element, which is held substantially immobile in the horizontal direction and which itself lifts the load from the support;
- a second phase in which the first mobile element is kept substantially immobile and the second mobile element, jointly with the load supported thereby, effects a sliding stroke in the direction of movement to be imposed on the load;
- a third phase in which the first mobile element effects a sliding stroke in the downward direction and lowers the second mobile element, which is held substantially immobile in the horizontal direction and itself lowers the load in order to rest the same on the support; and
- a fourth phase in which the first mobile element is kept substantially immobile and the second mobile element effects a sliding stroke alone in the direction opposite to the movement to be imposed on the load.

Optional, complementary or alternative features of the invention are listed below:

- The horizontal components of movements of the load and of the first mobile element have the same direction.
- In the first phase of the cycle, the horizontal component of the movement of the first mobile element is oriented in the direction of the horizontal component of movement to be imposed on the load.
- In the first phase of the cycle, the horizontal component of movement of the first mobile element is oriented in the direction opposite to the horizontal component of movement to be imposed on the load.
- The support comprises two cheeks having respective higher edges in order simultaneously to support the load, the two cheeks defining between them a channel elongate substantially in the direction of movement to be imposed on the load, in which channel the mobile elements are housed.

- The actuating unit is capable of adopting a variable incline in a vertical plane parallel to the direction of movement to be imposed on the load in order to adapt to the profile of the load in the said plane.
- The actuating unit is supported by at least two fluidic jacks aligned in the direction of the horizontal component of the movement to be imposed on the load, the jacks intercommunicating via their fluid.
- The means for controlling the sliding of the mobile elements comprise fluidic jacks.
- At least two actuating units are provided, spaced apart in at least one horizontal direction, the means for controlling sliding of the mobile elements comprising means for synchronising the movements of the mobile elements of the different actuating units.
- Two actuating units are located in the vicinity of one another, the horizontal components of the movements of their first mobile elements being oriented in opposite directions.

The features and advantages of the invention are explained in more detail in the description below with reference to the attached drawings.

Figures 1 to 4 are views in elevation of an actuating unit of a device according to the invention at four consecutive points in its operating cycle.

Figure 5 is a view corresponding to Figure 1, showing another actuating unit associated with that of Figure 1 in the device.

Figure 6 is a partial view in section along the line VI-VI of Figure 1.

Figure 7 is a diagram illustrating part of a bridge under construction and part of a device according to the invention used for positioning the floor of the bridge.

We refer first of all to Figure 7, which shows the floor 1 of a bridge under construction and three piles 2 on which the floor 1 rests. At the top of each pile

are mounted four actuating units of a device according to the invention, i.e. two units 1 mounted side by side on the face of the pile turned towards one of the ends of the bridge, and two units 4 mounted side by side on the opposite face of the pile.

One of the actuating units 3 is shown in more detail in Figures 1 to 4 and 6. The unit 3 comprises a support 10 elongate in the longitudinal direction of the bridge (referred to hereinafter as "longitudinal direction"), which is fixed to the ends of the rods 11 of six hydraulic jacks 12, whose axes are vertical and are mutually aligned in the longitudinal direction, the bodies 13 of the jacks being fixed. The support 10 is therefore immobile in the longitudinal direction, but may adopt a variable incline in a vertical plane containing the longitudinal direction (the plane of Figures 1 to 4), according to the relative positions of the rods 11. The support 10 comprises two lateral cheeks 14 defining between them a channel 15 elongate in the longitudinal direction, whose plane base 16 is defined by a base part 17 belonging to the support. As can be seen from Figures 1 to 4, the base 16 is inclined and rises progressively to the right of Figure 1 at a gradient which is for example 4.5%. A wedge 18 elongate in the longitudinal direction is housed in the channel 15. The wedge 18 has a plane lower face 19 which rests on the base 16, and a plane, horizontal upper face 20. The wedge 18 is surmounted by a slide 21, likewise elongate in the longitudinal direction. The slide 21 has a plane lower face 22 which rests on the upper face 20 of the wedge 18. The upper edges 23 of the cheeks 14 and the upper face 24 of the slide 21 have a gradient in the plane of Figure 1 which corresponds to the gradient which the lower face of the bridge floor 1 must have at the point where the unit 3 is located. For the unit shown, this gradient is 3.025% and rises from left to right. The slide faces of the various components are advantageously covered with a material having a low coefficient of friction, such as PTFE.

In the initial state shown in Figure 1, the face 24 is located at 22 mm below the edges 23. There is therefore a clearance of 22 mm between the bridge floor 1,

which rests on the edges 23, and the face 24. In the first phase of the cycle, the slide 21, under the action of a hydraulic jack 30, effects a stroke of 600 mm from left to right in Figure 1. Taking into account the gradient of 4.5% of the base 16 on which the wedge 18 rests, this rises by 27 mm. The slide 21, which is kept immobile in its sliding direction, indicated by a double arrow D, by a hydraulic jack 31, rises 27 mm with the wedge on which it rests. During this movement, the upper face 24 of the slide comes into contact with the floor 1, which rises 5 mm above the edges 23. This state is shown in Figure 2.

During the second phase of the cycle, under the action of the jack 31, the slide 21 moves to the left of Figures 1 to 4, following the arrow F1, by sliding over the horizontal upper face 20 of the wedge 18, which is kept immobile by the jack 30. The slide drives the bridge floor 1 in this displacement. Taking account of the gradient of 3.025% of the edges 23, the distance between these and the lower face of the bridge floor 1 increases by 18.15 mm, reaching 23.15 mm at the end of the stroke. This state is shown in Figure 4.

During the third phase of the cycle, the jack 30 acts on the wedge 18 in order to return the same to its starting position. The slide 21 is once more immobilised in the longitudinal direction by the jack 31, and is lowered by 27 mm. During this movement, the bridge floor is once more placed on the edges 23 of the cheeks 14, whereupon the slide continues to be lowered by 3.85 mm. The unit 3 then adopts the state shown in Figure 4.

During the fourth phase of the cycle, the jack 31 acts on the slide 21 in the direction of the arrow F2 in order to return the same to its starting position, the wedge 18 being kept immobile by the jack 30. The distance between the upper face 24 of the slide and the bridge floor increases by 18.15 mm, reaching 22 mm again. The floor 1 remains bearing on the edges 23 and is therefore kept immobile. The state of the unit is once more that shown in Figure 1.

Means not shown may be provided to lock the position of the bridge floor except during the second phase and to prevent accidental return movement, in particular in the case of upward movement.

Lifting means known *per se* may also be provided to raise the front end of the bridge floor when this comes close to a pile and to place it thereon.

As indicated above, the jacks 13 make it possible to control the gradient of the support 19 in the plane of Figure 1, and consequently to adapt if necessary the gradient of the edges 23 and of the face 24 to that of the bridge floor 1. This can be effected by connecting the jacks 13 in parallel, the hydraulic fluid being distributed between them in order to make each rod extend so as to bring the edges 23, or the face 24 as the case may be, automatically into contact with the bridge floor over their entire length.

The unit 4 shown in Figure 5 is similar to the unit 3 of Figure 1, apart from the fact that the gradient of the base 16 of the channel is oriented opposite to that of the base 16 of Figure 1, i.e. the base 16 gradually descends from left to right in Figure 5. The height of the wedge 18 of Figure 5 therefore gradually increases from left to right, in the opposite manner to Figure 1. The horizontal component of the reciprocating movement of the wedge 18 is likewise reversed, i.e. the wedge moves from right to left in the first phase of the cycle, and from left to right in the third phase. The vertical displacements of the upper edges of the cheeks of the support and of the upper face of the slide 21 relative to one another and relative to that of the bridge floor are unchanged.

Figure 7 shows, apart from the elements already described, a central control unit 40 connected by transmission lines 41 to the actuating units 3 and 4. Via the lines 41, the control unit 40 sends to the actuating units 3, 4 synchronisation signals which make it possible to trigger the phases of the cycles of the different units simultaneously and to ensure uniform displacement of the bridge floor. This means that the movements of the wedges 18 of all the actuating units are

synchronised with one another, and the movements of the slides 21 of all the actuating units are synchronised with one another. The control unit may furthermore control the amplitude of these movements by means of position sensors, so as to limit mechanical stresses which might result from differences in amplitude. The control unit may also act on the power supply to the jacks 12 in order to adjust the gradient of the faces of the wedges and slides which slide over one another and consequently the vertical component of the movement of the load.

Although the invention has been described in its application to the displacement of a bridge floor, obviously it may be applied to the displacement of any heavy load, on the ground or in the air, which may be not only elongate in a main direction, like a bridge floor, but also extended in two directions. A device according to the invention is applicable for example to the transfer of a load between a road vehicle and a railroad wagon, or to the displacement of a building. In the case illustrated above, where the upper face of the first mobile element is not horizontal but inclined, the movement of the load will comprise a vertical component, either up or down, beside its horizontal component. Furthermore, according to the applications, means may be provided to make the actuating units pivot about a vertical axis so as to vary the orientation of the horizontal component of movement of the load.

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The instant application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §119 of French Application No. 0304145 filed on April 3, 2003, the disclosure of which is hereby expressly incorporated by reference hereto in its entirety.